#### Business Notices.

Sortug Sales, 1154. DRY GOODS AT NET CASH PRICES.-The under igned take occasion to inform their friends and buyers generally but they shall be prepared to great them this spring with a very argued desirable stock of goods, comprising

Prints and Ginghams. Dress Goods, a general assertment

Woolen and Cotton Goods, adopted to men's wear.
White Goods and Embroderics.
Hodery and Gloves.
Fancy Goods, generally termed Yankee Notions, a fell and com-

We shall conduct our basiness upon the principle adopted by us We pear ago and which has given ench universal antifaction vis: belling at very slight advance from "net cash cont" at "not cash prices," adding interest for the term of credit gran od.

prices," adding interest for the term of credit granted.

To our Western and South western customers, we take operation to my, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this city, whereby they can be sure of receiving their goods with prompteness and disputely, as for examples 10 days to Cincinnati, and other points in proportion, and at an expense for freight and insurance as low, not lower, than by any other route or mode. We will give merchants, and rearrance in falcilliment to the letter, so important to merchants, and rearrance in falcilliment to the letter. hants, and guarantee its fulfillment to the letter.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON,

Importers and Jobbers.

No 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-ste, directly rear of the Astor House, N. Y. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in SILES, ERESONS, DEESS GOODS, LINENS, ENSHOIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from evory section are invited to examine our stock i effore purchasing.

STRAINS, HUTCHINGON & Co.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-m., four doors below Broadway.

REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their buttons location, are No. 458 Francis. to No. 458 Broadway (one door below Grand at 1 They are now respect to exhibit their new Spring Styles, comisting of Moskic, Velvot, Tagestry, Brussis, There-ply and Ingrain

CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Uloth and all other goods pertain-

WHITE'S is the store for the most modern style of

PRENCH PRINTS FOR 124c. PER YARD,-LEAD-PRATER & LEE No. 517 Broadway, will open this meraing, 3 cus-of Bolfon Mains & Co's Proca warranted had colour at 11 par yard also 2 cases of Rich Chiun do at 25 worth 576; also 1 case have Bripped Sills, I case have drocade Silks and I case new Plain Silks

DIVLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-ELEGANT Plano-FORTES. Persons wishing to purchase a trely degent he frame at are invited to call at the Wars-Rooms of Gravestrane & Tarticow, No 555 Breatway, adjoining & Nicholes Hotel, and orannine their splinding bester mach and carried reseweed Planos, which have been to much sidnized at the Grystal Plaice, and which received the Frat Premium—they are new effected for sale, together with a large assortment in every slyle

A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING .- Now ready an exten-

a assortment of entirely new and well-mide Clothing, adapted the easem, out and trimmed in the heat styles, and will be seld at ellowest personal prices. N. H. All articles quantified to be exactly as represented. EDWARD T. Hackert Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Faltonet.

EDWARD T. HACKETT Cittling EMBOTIUM, No. 10 PARCOLL
MOURNING MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS.—BARTHOLORGY & Wend will open on Monday, Tuesday and
Wadnesday, Mistch 29, 21 and 22, their Spring Styles of Parie
Mourning Millinery and Mondilles comprising the most beautiful designs ever exhibited together with the best assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods ever offered to the public. New Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, between the St. Nicholm and Metropoliten Hotels. THE GRIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL

prepared on and after the 1st March, 1854 to receive application in Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation rake. Assets 2850 to 0, in notes the desuce of premiums.

Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

yeartes.

Join L Aspinwall,
Join Againwall,
Join Againwall,
John Againwall,
N. D. Carlile
George Ckrist,
Francis Cottonet,
Evgene Dutth,
Kobert Framet Jr.,
Frederick O Foster,
Joseph Gaillard Jr.,
Mose H Grivnell,
J. Woodward Haven,
Richard Irvin.
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koep,
George E. Kunhardt,

Charles Laurson,
Alex M Laurence,
Ariber Less V.
Martiner Livingston,
W A Pianentus,
Frederick W. Read,
P A. H Remould,
Thomas Rigney,
C H Sand,
Edward F Sanderson,
F A Shumacher,
Watte Sherman,
Cornellus K. Satton,
Samuel Thompson,

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No 55 Wall-14. Now York—New York, March 13, 1854

—At a meeting of the Beard of Trustees of this Company, theid at
the office now temporarily occupied by them. No 82 Wall-st.) a
dividend was ceclared of seven per cent for the last six months, on
the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or
their legal representatives, on or after the lately of April next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. a Company will occupy the office on the first floor of the iding No. 12 Weller, that to the Seamor's Saving Bank, and trepairs are made in their furner place of business, No. 65 Well-rendered accessary by the recent fire J. H. PIRKERY, Scoreiary SEWING MACHINES -We call public attention to SEWING MACHINES — We call public attention to be fact that we are the owners of the parent granted to John J Grinnongh. Ear, Feb. 77, 1842. This, the first patent granted, was for an schole having all the proper functions of a Sawing Machines. Other machines necessarily must and do infringe upon it. Upon this patent we have commerced lessl proceedings against Ellia Howe, Jr., to recover demages and to prove the utter falsity of his claim to "Patentire of the original Sawing Machine." Blustering offers of beir, with nobody to decide them, will not aid him. They will be decided in due time by a New York Court and Jury.

I. M. Sinder & Co., No. 3-3 Broadway.

\$1,000 REWARD .- CAUTION -- SEWING MACHINES .-

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the public from his own meddeeds; which is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer has a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patient. We have no suits to try in the newspapers believing that the best method of elloncing impostors is to meet them in court whenever they dare clie us to appear. If any are desirous of seeing a certified copy of the Morey & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 45 Broodway. Graves, Baker & Co.

TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS AND MERCHANTS.—
IVISON & PHINNEY, successors of Mark H. Newman & Co.,
No. 173 Fullon et., New York.
FUBLISHERS POOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
In-tile attention to their extensive stock of Books, including all the best

In every department BLANK HOURS, PAPER AND STATIONERY, PARLIE HILLER MUSIC BOOAS for Choirs, &c., and RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

IVISON & PHINNEY being themselves the Publishers of the well known. Offer them, and all the School Books, &c. of their fellow-publishers, (which they get feely in exchange for them.)

They will also sell our credit to those who are responsible, without adding any profit to cover losses by bed debts. Call and prove the truth of this.

Texchans and Heads of Literary Institute.

Buth of this.

Teaches and Heads of Literary Institutions can soon procure descriptive Catalogues on application, and receive copies of our School Books for examination, on easy terms.

Typon & Phinney, No. 172 Fulton et.

WINDOW-SHADES, & C.—The largest, best and cheap-est steck of Window-Shades Lace and Musila Curtains. Cornices, &c., is at the principal monufacturers' depot. No 2003 Broadway, and No 54 Readerst. If you want to buy the best strickes at the lowest price, so there.

New Music.—" Home, where changes never come, NEW MISIC.—"Holine, where changes never come, a beauful ballad; "Dameel Schottsche," with splendid vignette; "Gently down the Stream;" "Ne'er feer, Boys cheer," "Suev Auss Empsen," "Be cheeve, Boys, "Ne'er feer, Boys cheer," "Suev Auss Empsen," "Be cheeve, Boys, "Ne'er feer, Boys cheer," "Suev Aussen Empsen, "Sueve with me," "Chiak of Gold;" "One I knew a maiden fai;" "The Laborer to his Sons," and many other popular songs, just published by "Berry & Goshow, No. 207 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Good man & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which Horace Wayers, No. 333 Broadway, is Sole Agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

CARPETINGS .- YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st.

near Madison-st, offer for sale at the lowest rates an extensive as sertment of Carpetings, Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other articles per balaing to the trade. Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, both English and American, Oil Cloths, from S to 24 fee wide, Ruga Mata. Window Shados, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., it great variety at J H. Townsanb & Co's, No. 701 Greenwich at Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

\$35,000,000-CARPETS FOR THE MILLION.-HIRAM ANDERSON's 10 spacious Sales Rooms. No. 92 Bowery, are stocked with spicefuld Medallion, Volvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, In-grain and Stair-Carpetts. Rose, Oil Clothe, Mats., Maxting, Window-Shades, &c., at tremendous bargalos.

GLORIOUS CHANCE FOR BARGAINS .- HIRAM AN DERSON, No. 98 Rowery, is selling spleudid Ingrain Carpet for 3 4, 5, 1 figured Floor Oil Cloths, 2, 6, 3, 4, Also, Window Shade very cheap, and elegant Royal Velvet Carpet at 12, 14 and 16, pe

Pianos. — An assortment of Pianos may be found at the great Music and Piano Dépôt No. 333 Broadway, which for variety and excellence of style parity and richness of tone, and perfection of mase, casnot be excelled in New York or any other city in the Union, comprising T Gilbert a Co. World's Fair From lum Pianos, with or without the Hollan, and with tron frames and circular scales, Gilbert's Boudoit Pianos. Raillet & Comaton's Pianos. (of the old astablished firm Hallet & Co.) Horses Waters's Pianos & others, at prices, wholerain and retail, low as at the factories, and lower than of any other seller in the country.

| GENIN'S BAZAME, No. 503, BROADWAY, Opening.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 503 BROADWAY.—Opening-

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.-Mr. JOHN GREASON of No-AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—MI. JOHN (REASON of No-26 Greenwichet, who is noted for always keeping a yed assortment of articles in his line, has this spring fairly outstripped himself. He has a splendid stock of Wirdow-Shedra. Paper Hanging, Lace and Muslin Curtains. Pisor and Table Oil-Clotha, with all the et ceterus for decerative and furnishines around in the most fashionable manner. His Paper-Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest Bryles, with French and American borders. All his articles are far-nished at the lowest possible rate. (Sunday Tiese.

AND THE ICY FARTH SWUNG BLIND AND BLACK.

ENING IN THE MODILES AIR "-This has nothing to do with the falling of the nist, which may be restored by using Barken's cleanly Transcute. Price 25 cents Sold everywhere. Frincipal dispoint Barken's Ledies' Heir Dressing Establishment, No. 430 Broadway. A WONDERFUL ESCAPE .- A ten-pound ball once

The hair, the natural drapery of the intellectual mactam, should always be of a becoming color, and there is no ex-cuse for its being otherwise, when CRISTADORO'S Excelsion Dye will turn it from gray, red or sandy to a glottons brown or black in a far momenta, Soid and privately applied at No. 6 Aster House.

Do the Carb Plan.

Macon Brotzerra, No El Parkeer.

Spreadte the Aster Brotzerra, No El Parkeer.

Spreadte the Aster Brotzerra, No El Parkeer.

Stock of Books and Stationer, for Cash only.

The emeant of Goods in our line purchased by Country Merchants is usually quite small compared with their Dry Gooks Harlware, and other biller, and the very chromothanes absolutely campete jabbers in the Book business who sell on time, to prilarge presists in order to make up for the losses and extra exponence measurily invalved, in a credit betteen of such amounts. We have adverted in an believe the plan of Small Froits, threetyne Prices, and Terms always Gooks and invito Country Marchants to call on us and John for the markees, if the saving they can make in boying for Cast in weath white.

Being ourselves the sole publishers of a number of the leading most extra strain alling.

most extensively selling School Shocks in the country as well as works in other departments or facilities are unarrepeased. Our location is very central and easily found. Stand on the Astor Homes steps, and lock across the corner of the Park and you counted avoid seeing our sizes. Remember the name is Manor Bustness.

# New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name und address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication . The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRISUNE will bereafter

FIFT CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weakly alone has now reached the supposedented number of 100,000 copies. The Pacific, now fully due with later news from

Europe, was not in sight off Sandy Hook at midsight. The heavy gales are against her, but she may be expected in to day. The Board of Aldermen last night summarily dis-

posed of Alderman Mott's impudent proposition to get up a movement for the repeal of the Amended Charter, by voting it.down. Mr. Mott relieved himself of considerable bile in a speech as remarkable for the originality of argument as for purity of language. By way of illustration of his position in this movement we quote, without comment, a single section of the Amended Charter which this model Reformer is so anxious to have repealed:

anxious to have repealed:

Every officer in this section enumerated, [Alderman, Councilmen, and Corporation Officer] who shall accept any such gift, [bribe] or any promise or undertaking to make the same, under any agreement or undertaking that his vote, opinion, judyment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him, in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, under the charter of the City of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprison ment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

There was nothing else of note done in the Board.

There was nothing else of note done in the Board. The nom sation of Mr. Glazier for Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was laid on the table.

We have conflicting accounts of the loss of the John L. Avery. It seems probable that the loss of life has . pectability of good fellowship, but intrudes upon us in been unconsciously exaggerated, as the officers who first gave the news were perhaps unaware that the dectrine of compromising-of mixing good and evil so cabin had been towed ashore by another steamer.

A very destructive fire occurred in New Orleans on Thursday morning, whereby many valuable buildings in the business portion of the city were destroyed. The telegraph gives us a brief account of the losses.

The Temperance bill was not finally acted on in the Legislature yesterday, but after being discussed and manipulated, was made the special order for to-day. There is a desperate attempt, not so much to defeat it, for that is impossible, but to embarrass and delay its final passage. Nothing can be gained by such factious opposition.

In SENATE yesterday there came a perfect shower of remonstrances from all quarters against the Nebraska iniquity. Mr. Badger explained the intent of his amendment providing against the revival of the Louisiana slave laws. Other Senators explained their views, and so the whole session was wasted in talk about a bill at present beyond their jurisdiction.

In the House, Mr. Bocock, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to the bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy. It provides that all bids may be rejected at the option of the Department if the persons offering are not known as manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles. In explanation, Mr. Bocook said the reselution was designed for contracts to be taken out of the hands of mere speculators, who were not to be relied on, and permit the Department to go into open market. After some debate the resolution was adoptrelating to organization of Territorial Governments. popular indignation. Party discipline cannot repress Mr. Benson to reduce ocean postage to the uniform mesce, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating our reciprocity treaties of commerce in certain cases. (Spain of course meant.)

### 1850 AND 1854.

Some of the northern accomplices in the Nebraska fraud are trying to persuade themselves that the present popular exasperation will soon give place to as entire and complete an acquiescence as followed the Compromise measures of 1850. Perhaps the result they predict may follow. The circumstances are, however, quite different. The Wilmot Proviso did not originate smong the people: it was not the demand of any wide-spread political sentiment; its first suggestion was accidental and personal. It occurred to a Pennsylvania Representative to move it, as an amendment to a supply bill for prosecuting the Mexican war. The House of Representatives, a body less anti-slavery than any that has succeeded it, and elected without referonce to the disposition of Slavery in the territories. adopted it by a large vote. The South made no issue upon it, scarcely debated it, seemed not to consider heatile to their general policy or if they did, were willing to postpone their indignation for the sake of giving popularity to the Mexican war. It was even said that President Polk countenanced Mr. Wilmot, then an earnest supporter of his administration, in bringing forward his anti-slavery proviso. The amendment failed to pass in the Senate by a mere parliamentary accident. though Gen. Cass, as subservient to the slaveholders then as now, did not suppose at that time that his support of it could justly make him obnoxious at the South.

It was not surprising that the Democratic party at the North, without much heart or zeal to be sure, should indorse a policy originated by a member of that party, and sanctioned by a Congress under their control. Accordingly every northern State with one exception, and a majority of the presses of both parties, impulsively committed themselves in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from the territories acquired from Mexico. So quietly had the southern lion slept while David Wilmot was tickling his nose, that it was thought to be safe sport. The silence of the slave power was considered an evidence of its magnanimity. Having conquered Mexico, it was to bolt itself out therefrom

forever, by a parliamentary resolution. But the South had an opinion about the Wilmot Proviso after all, and the northern Representatives who went to Washington in December, 1849, backed by instructions and stiffened by pledges and promises, soon found it out. The lion, that slept only while gorged with his Mexican prey, was awake and rampant, all the fire of the torrid zone gleaming in his eyes, agitating the lard with the angry lashing of his tail, and filling the Capitol with the dismal echo of his roarings. Let Mr. Wilmot approach and prick him again if he dare The response of the North to this fierce demonstration

timely throwing into the den of a few hundred manacled fugitive black, he became at last as placid as when Wilmet first ventured to stir him up with his

The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise in the Nebraska bill, however, is a more dangerous proceeding than the mere resistance and protest of the slave power sgainst an attempt to interrupt its own development and growth. The latter had the plausible justification of self-defense. The former is a wanton and usprovoked outrage: it is the lion turned loose by his drunken keepers among the crowd of helpless men, women and children, who have just been feeding and fondling him. The North had loaded upon its conecience the Missouri Compromise, as a thing to be ashamed of for the evil it permitted and congived at. While only half appeasing their self-reproaches by considering the good gained in securing freedom north of 36° 30', the people of the North had never allowed themselves to believe that this freedom had no real security. This very compromise has been pointed at, as evidence of the compatibility of slave-holding and free institutions, its maintenance for more than thirty years as proof positive that the aggressive character attributed to the Slavocracy was but the morbid imagining of fanatics. Politicians both north and south have well understood this compact as underlying the national Union. It would be unjust to add to the in famy of those northern legislators, who consented to the compromises of 1850, by asserting that such consent implied the abrogation of the earlier compromise of 1820, or by believing even, that they would have ever given Slavery the chance of a legal existence in New Mexico and Utah, if they had not considered it excluded from nearly all the old territories, by an irrepealable act.

It is a step of palpable insanity for southern politiclars to set aside the Missouri Compromise, because it is the type of all Compromises, the destruction of which involves the destruction of that whole system of legislation. The sentiment and conscience of the free States is hostile to Slavery, and would naturally seek its destruction. The South has been able to keep this hostility in check by yielding in part to its demands. As long as the North could show some equivalent, some advantage gained to itself for concessions yielded by it, there would be bystanders enough to approve the bargain. The Nebraska bill has no equivalent; it is a sheer and naked fraud. The grave alteration it makes in the established policy of the country has no apology in the emergency of any other question. The great ad vantage gained by the South is not counterbalanced, as ever before, by some concession to the North. The measure is clubbed with no other to give it the resthe effrontery of its single impudence. In fine, the as to make things look natural and human-of blending together Liberty and Slavery, so as to give the State a substantial and not visionary character-a doctrine taught in the schools and preached in the pulpits as the epitome of all practical wisdom-must be considered as having fallen into disrepute. Down with the Compromises! No more compacts! This is the spirit of the proposed legislation for Nebraska. No wonder that the conservative apologists of Slavery are dismayed and silenced: no wonder that the people of the North are indignant and excited; no wonder that the spontaneous batred of the meanness and cruelty of slave-

holding breaks out in earnest eloquence from all lips. Compared with the earnest purpose of the North to maintain freedom in the territory secured to it by the Missouri Act, the Wilmot Proviso was but a temporary whim. Having impulsively given expression to the latter in 1848, the North, State after State, newspaper after newspaper, politician after politican, retraced its steps until the derided Compromise of 1850 became the platform of the nation. The South got the position of the oppressed and weaker party : popular sympathies flowed over to it: ambitious leaders fell off to it; bribes and intimidations surrounded members of Congress, and there was no genuine heart or constancy in the aid and comfort given them at home. In fine, the Wilmot Proviso, through a generous sentiment, was taken at the abb and led not on to fortune.

Thus far the feeling excited by the Nebraska bill has been quite different. The protest against it was at first faint and feeble. Men seemed unwilling to believe the national legislature capable of such stued. The first week in May was set apart for business | pendous treachery. But every day has strengthened (Nebraskas and Kanzas.) A resolution was adopted | it, executive influence cannot bribe it to silence, and directing a rigid inquiry into the manner in which Sec- | what is weree for the slaveholders, the old bugbear of retary Davis has managed the financial affairs of the dissolution of the Union is not available in the present War Department. An inffectual attempt was made by trick, for a disunion feeling is now rising in the heart of the North. There are indications that the scepter charge of two cents. Mr. Wentworth introduced a , is passing from the hands of the slave power. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Com- present race of politicians lack the cool policy and farsightedness of earlier southern statesmen. The madness that forebodes destruction already affects their councils. If this Nebraska bill is the last feather that is to break the camel's back which they have ridden

so long, they may thank their own fatuity for it. But why does the South want more slave States! Not to increase her political influence, surely. No State ever came into the Union with such appreheasions on the part of the Slavocracy as California She gave a nominal majority of two to freedom in the United States Senate, and thus destroyed the longcherished balance of power. On the other hand, slaveholding Texas was repeatedly spurned from the Union, and only reluctantly admitted at last by the consent of the free States. But slaveholding Texas, represented in the Senate by honorable men, has more than once thrown half her influence upon the side of freedom. while free California, employing slaveholders and blackguard adventurers to do her politics, as she has New-England laborers to do her work and earn her wealth, has stood as steadily by the interests of slave breeding and slave-selling as though she had an expectant partnership in the business. When has New-Hampshire been unwilling to undertake any dirty job that Slavery had upon its hands? What gain had Freedom in the admission of Iowa to the Union! Are Alabama and Mississippi more devoted to the despotic ideas of American Panslarism than are Indiana and Illinois, with their cruel laws against the blacks, and their Douglas to champion the assault upon the legal freedom of the territories! When our national logislation shall begin to go back step by step to the policy of the founders of the republic, to unwind coil after coil the folds of that gigantic despotism which has invaded the Government and strangled the Constitution. who can doubt, contemplating the history of the past, that many patriotic and conscientious southern statesmen will give voice and vote to the great reform, before the mole-eyed time servers of the North shall have discovered that the current of popular opinion has begun to set in that direction !

## A GENUINE CHARITY.

If the age we live in is distinguished for official rapacity and private greed-for a very prevalent eagerness to amass and enjoy in utter recklessness of the dictates of bonesty and humanity-it is hardly less eminent for the extent and variety of its works of charity and mercy. Thousands indolently wonder how the Foor live, when they might by inquiry ascertain that there is no miracle or marvel in the case, but a steady silent, unostentations flow of thoughtful and well-directed beneficence. The widow left suddenly destitute with a family of young children and no expericuce in money-making ways-the worn-out mechanical laborer, who might once have saved and invested but who drank and frolicked through his vigorous youth. was characteristic. The wild beast of disunion must and so is doomed to a destitute and miserable old age-

be pacified at all events, and what with the cadgelling the hopelessly broken merchant, whose lordly mansion of Poote and the southing voice of Wesster, and a sud summer friends have foresken him, and who has shrunk into some garret or cellar to die-the sick seamstress or book folder who was barely able to live waile she could work-these and thousands like them are helped and subsisted by agencies of which the heedand luxury. Of course, there are many of the Rich who do nothing for the Poor; but there are even more who do something; and some contribute liberally to mitigate the wees of sickness and want who are currently accounted selfish and heartless, and who rather encourage the misconception. It is a luxury to give. but a perpetual torment, in a city like ours, to have the reputation of wealth conjoined with benevolence; and we have known men publicly arraigned as niggardly and unfeeling, whose private charities would, if exposed, have shamed their detractors.

And yet we know that thousands still suffer from is often squandered in wasteful pomp and hurtful feasting which ought to be devoted to benevolenceand that the sums annually spent here on their superfluities would amply relieve the needs even of this metropolis of American Pauperism. And, as the great emperium enlarges her borders and receives more and more of the untaught and tyranny-crippled Poer of the Old World-as rents rise and laborers flock hither by thousands, while provisions are necessarily dear- we must expect Arger, more varied, more urgent appeals to generosity. And they whose property is annually enhanced in value some five to twenty percent, ought not to grudge giving a liberal share of the resulting income to works of charity. And let it never be forgoiten that, while the helpless and hope less must somebox be cared for, Charity is never more profitably employed than in helping those who are energetically trying to help themselves.

A very judicious and vigorous effort is now in progress to establish in our City a model or pioneer Nursery for Poor Children, such as are known in Paris as Creches. In these establishments, whereof every Ward (Arrendisement) of Paris has one, each poor mother who goes out to work for her bread, and who would otherwise find her infant an impediment to so doing, may leave her child in the nursery as she goes to her labor, returning at intervals to nourish it, but otherwise trusting it to the care of the skillful and experienced nurses who are paid for devoting their lives to this work. Wet Nurses, who are compelled to give up their own infants when employed in giving sustenance to others, have their own boarded at these Nurseries at a lower price than any private person could afford to keep them for, while they are morally certain to receive here a more enlightened and unfailing attention. The obvious fact that ten trained and experienced nurses in one house entirely devoted to the purpose can take better care of one hundred infants than one hundred women could in so many different houses -shows why such establishments are needed and how much good they can accomplish. And if there be a class among us who are most nobly fighting the battle of life-against fearful odds, certainly, but with a firm resolve not to surrender—that class must include the poor mothers who must earn their living by their daily labor. while burthened as well as blessed by the care of infant children.

A lady of this City, born in affluence and moving always among those who are popularly supposed to care nothing for the Poor, was struck, while lately residing in Paris, with the obvious advantages of the establishments we have briefly delineated, and resolved to promote their transfer to this side of the ocean. Primarily through her exertions, a preliminary organization was formed, and a subscription started, which, though as yet but partially circulated, already amounts to several thousands of dollars, the list being headed by Mozes H. Grinnell and Mrs. Wm. B. Astor with 50 each, followed by Goodhue & Co., A. T. Stewart, R. B. Minturn, Henry Chauncey, James Phalen, Moses Taylor, Mrs. Stuyvesant, Mrs. H. Figh, C. Dubois, J. Sampson, Andrew Foster, Mrs. J. C. Green, Mrs. J. Stevens and several others with \$100 each, and a long list of subscriptions of \$50, \$25, \$20 and \$10, until the total has been deemed sufficient by the ladies who have consented to form a Board of Direction to justify the hiring of a commodious house near Tompkins square, where the pioneer establishment will be opened on the 1st of May ensuing.

We bespeak for this enterprise the further aid and encouragement of the prosperous and humane. It will have great obstacles to encounter in the want of Amerof all conditions, but especially in the jealousy and susand management of their children. It must take time will insure a signal triumph. And as a small charge is to be made for the daily care of each infant, the house will in time become nearly or quite self-supporting, and will suggest improvements in the construction and management of those which will naturally follow it in different parts of our own and other cities. Subscriptions and suggestions may be addressed to Mrs. Cornelius Dubeis, No. 80 East 21st-st., Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer. No. 5 Washington-square, or Mrs. John Wurtz, No. 41 Bleecker st. (Directresses,) to Mrs. Theodore Bronson, (Treasurer.) Mrs. Henry Remsen, (Financial Secretary.) or to Mrs L. M. Van Buren, (Secretary,) by either of whom donations, whether in money or goods adapted to the wants of such an establishment,

will be gratefully received.

BAILROAD TO COPPERDOM. We published a few days since the statistics of the reductiveness of the copper and iron mines of the ake Superior mineral districts, by which it appears that for the year 1853 the shipments of the former mines which lived through or have been established of \$7,033,500. The best authorities estimate the proties leave out of view the heavy losses incurred in would else appear-still the history of legitimate mining operations affords no other example of such an extramenufacturing districts, and, in fact, of the world.

a firm scientific and industrial basis. In considering | this point.

in question, it must not be forgotten that the explorations of each successive year, besides developing new veins and deposits upon lands already occupied by companies, are extending continually the limits of both the copper and iron producing districts. At first, but a few points upon the Kewcenaw Peninsula, and a spot less multitude take no account, and very often by those or two near the Ontonagon, were known. Now the who are popularly regarded as idle devotees of fashion entire range from Copper Harbor to some distance west of the Ontonagon has passed into the hands of mining companies. Last season the advanced posts had reached Agogebic Lake, and their labors had so much of success that they have now gone beyond that lake, and new companies are forming at this very time to commence upon that part of the range; and that, too, with prospects as encouraging as those upon many locations now considered of established value. We hear of successful explorations still further west, and even round the point of the lake.

To this region, shut against commerce, almost against intercourse with the rest of the country for half the wart whom wise charity might relieve-that wealth | year, there must be a railroad. And this railroad is rendered a question of national importance by the constantly increasing demand for and price of copper and iren. No State, no city, village, farm or plantation, but is interested in it. We have previously advocated, upon what we consider substantial grounds, the establishment of this upon a route indicated by nature, which, connecting with all the great eastern and southern lines at Winnebago Lake in Wisconsin, follows the low ridge dividing the waters flowing into Lake Michigan from those flowing into the Mississippi, and proceeds through the break in the copper range of highlands, made by the Ontongon River, to the mines of Lake Superior. The opinions of THE TRIBUNE in relation to the wholesale grants of land proposed to the thousand and one embryo projects daily starting up are upon record. If, however, Congress sees fit to favor any of these proposed grants, one which shall open the Lake Superior country to the rest of the United States at all seasons through Michigan and Wisconsin should not be

Our attention has been called again to this subject by the receipt of a chart of the route above indicated, made under the instructions and from data farnished by Algernon Merryweather, Esq , of the Gogebie Mine, a gentleman formerly connected with the land surveys of that region, and familiar with railroad engineering. Mr. Merryweather left the Forks of the Ontonson the 18th December, accompanied only by Capt. Argus of the Clifton Mine, the rest of the party and the men hired to attend them not having courage to undertake the journey when the time of departure

With their provisions, blankets and necessaries upon their backs, these two gentlemen left the usual winter route on their way down, for the purpose of reconneitering the proposed line of railroad. The first twelve miles from the Forks of the Ontonsgon is a table land of no great elevation and eminently adapted to the construction of a railroad. The next eighteen miles crosses the Southern or Iron range. The route here would be necessarily crocked, but in other respects is favorable ; the grades would be easy and the road would open deposits of iron ore whose extent is as yet unknown. This brought them nearly to Lac Vieux Desert, upon the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan.

From this point the travelers hore away toward Big Bull Falls leaving the route of the proposed road a little to the east. For 60 miles south of Lac Vieux Desert to Pelican River they traversed what are known at the West as white pine lands, a country slightly rolling, with a very rich soil, well watered with lakes and brooks, sustaining immense bodies of pine woods, and traversed by low ridges covered with maple. They then kept along the left bank of the Wisconsin for 25 miles to Prairie River, across a country rolling, rocky, with many granite bowlders, and abounding in pine-a district known as the Pine Barrens. From Prairie River, leaving the Wisconsin, which here makes a great bend, they crossed a moderately rolling and rich country, twenty miles, to Pine River: thence eighteen miles through pine and maple lands brought them to Big Bull Falls, where a village has grown up of some 500 inhabitants, engaged in lumbering. They were twelve days on their way, the snow having increased from six inches at the time of starting to eighteen when they arrived at the Falls. As stated above, the latter part of their journey was a little to the west of the Shawano route. Their course they describe as perfectly feasible, and indeed favorable for a railroad, but agree with all the other accounts

that the true route is to lakes Shawano and Winnebago. The entire distance from Fon-du Lac (Wis.) to the ican experience, the ignorance of the great majority | forks of the Ontonagon cannot exceed 160 to 170 miles, and a great portion of this is through lands of the Unipicion of the uneducated Poor, taught to regard the | ted States not yet even surveyed. To the hunter, the Rich with mistrust, and rightly tenacious of the care | trapper, and the occasional traveler we are indebted for our knowledge of the country, which is sufficiently exto get the first Nursery in operation, but the plan is ex- tensive to render us certain of its great value when cellent, the need urgent, and experience with patience once surveyed and opened to the public by the construction of a road through it.

### NEW-JERSEY AND NEBRASKA.

We learn that the Senators and some of the Representatives of New-Jersey in the National Congress are flooding that State with such public documents as the speeches of Douglas, Butler, Toombs, Stephens and Thomson - Senator Wright's has not yet been issued we presume -- in favor of the Nebraska bill. From some cause these gentlemen do not seem forward in circulating the able speeches made on the other side of the question. If they would do this, we should not complain, but we protest against this attempt to debauch their constituents at home with the most infamous political wickedness ever preached in this nation. Let us look at this matter in its relations to New-Jersey. The State has been noted for its perfect equanimity on the subject of Slavery, during all the agitations of recent years. Across the Hadson, here in New-York, and across the Delaware, there in Philadelphia, the people have been frenzied at times by agitations of this subject. Mobs. metal amounted to nearly 2.800 tuns, and those of iron | maddened by rum and lies, have poured their fiery to over 80% tuns of blooms and 405 tuns of ore. We masses through the streets of these cities, tearing showed that the capital invested in thirty-four copper- down churches, dismantling private houses, and doing violence to " fanatics :" but in New-Jersey the people since the era of wild speculation amounts to \$2,120,000. | have kept as cool as orsters. They never have had any and represents a market value-constantly increasing- | distinguished man to lead them and agitate them by the clank of chains and the crack of the driver's whip. duction of copper during the ensuing season, putting it | They never, so far as we remember, had a fugitive capat the lowest mark, at 3,600 tuns. Though these statis- tured on their soil, enacting that telling practical appeal to their better feelings-the dragging of a man opening mines which have proved worthless-losses of | back to Slavery,-an appeal the most thrilling ever which we have no exact statements, but which we pre- made to a man with a man's heart in him. And at same would show that the whole course of operations this present time, if the whole State were canvassed, in that region has by no means been so profitable as | we do not believe five hundred technical, voting abolitionists could be found.

All this we freely admit, but nothing more. Newordinary development of the mineral wealth of a coun- | Jersey is not an abolition State, but the masses of her try. Nine years ago the entire southern shore of Lake | people deprecate Slavery as an unmitigated political Superior, nearly equal to the sea-coast of New-England, and moral evil, and they are desirous to see it abated was an unbroken wilderness, save where the mission- by all legal means wherever it exists. This is the ary had collected a small band of natives into a seitle- reason why half a century ago the system was ment, or the Ojibways had formed their camping. abolished there by setting a definite limit to its duragrounds during the fishing reason. Yet that district tion. The same reason-whether a sound one or not premises for this year shipments of copper equal in we need not here inquire—has given the colonization amount to one-third the entire produce of the English of pegroes in Africa a powerful hold on the religious mines during the same period, mines, the productive- feeling of the State, for it was a firm belief in the ness of which is increased to the highest possible limit minds of the early friends of this cause, a belief which by the science and experience of centuries, a profusion is still very strong, that this scheme not merely opened of capital cheap labor and the market of immense a way for civilizing Africa, but for relieving America at ence of a stain and a curse. In other words the popu-The imagination hardly dares conceive the results of lar feeling in New-Jersey has been against the instituanother nine years' operations on Lake Superior, now then, and has not merely favored the restriction of that the difficulties incident to the opening a new Slavery within its original limits, but its entire extinccountry and to the establishment of a new commercial tion. The speeches of Senators Miller and Dayton in interest have been overcome, and mining placed upon 1850, reflected the popular sentiment of the State on

the great prospective increuse of the mining interests | The Railroad Monopoly may wind its toils about the

trolling its legislation, placing its dependants and se. vants in offices of profit and trust, where they can less practical support to the iniquity of Phyrce and Douglabut it cannot change the fact that the spontaneous se, timent of the masses in New-Jersey is against the et. tension of Slavery over the vast area of the North-was Good men of all sects openly express their abhorosy of the fraud and bad faith of the measure, and the alarm in view of its comequences. There is no que tion on this point and if there be any truth or sound. ness in the principle that a representative is elected is set forth the views of his constituents, then Senate Themson in voting for the Nebraska iniquity, and Sa. ater Wright, in dodging the responsibility of voting either for or against it, have been guilty of gross wran to the State they profess to represent. And the people of that State ought to put their brand upon thenin a way which shall be a warning to all future traiton. The fate of the New Jersey Representatives is yet in their own keeping, and we would warn them to re flect the opinions of their constituents, which the Senators of the State have so signally failed to do. If there were no reasons in sound morals and ware hearted, living humanity, there are reasons in the

State, repressing its enterprise, diminishing its no curces, tarnishing its respectability, fettering and on

dition of their constituents which ought to weigh win them on this question. We now refer to the fact the the same rigorous system which makes a poor mania Virginia or South Carolina " worse off than a free sigger"-to use an elegant Southernism-if applied to their constituents would act most disastronely on a very large part of them-probably a majority of them Commodore Stockton, Senators Thomson and Wright and a few such favored ones could ewn sieves and ston plantations with "human cattle," and thus become the equals of Butler, Toombs and Stephens ; but the masses of the voters in New-Jersey are hard-working men Take, for instance, the district to which Morris and Sussex Counties belong, and now represented by the Hon. George Vail. These two Counties are principally inhabited by men of means so limited as to make dilly labor necessary. The mines and mills are worked by large numbers who barely make a comfortable subint ence, and, when aided by temperate and economical habits, are able to lay by a portion of their wages. The great mass are poor, and always will be so poor that they must work for a living. Some of the farmers are rich, but the majority of this class have only comfortable homesteads and live independently, but at ways by their own labor. The great majority in that district have no means which will permit them to be gentlemen of leisure. A few are independent in their circumstances; the masses, if in South Caroline would fall under the guillotine of Mr. Taber's policies logic. It is even so with all the State. And now what consistency can there be in there-

presentatives of such a population, whose prosperty depends upon the honorableness of free labor, aiding and abetting the scheme to fasten on Nebraska and Kansus The religious sentiments of the State are not concealed. eystem which if applied to their own constituents, would nake a majority of them as badly off as the non-slaveholding whites of South Carolina or Georgia ? Where is the honesty of the representatives of such a population as New-Jersey's. fastening on the virgin territories of the North west an odious system which would most disastrously effect most of those very constituents should they move thirter with just enough money to buy a quarter section of Government lands !

It is a tradition that William Wright, now Senster from New-Jersey, when an industrious and enterprising saddler could crack a whip more skillfully than any way oner, and that, in his early expeditions to the South, when his wealth was quite limited, he was accustomed to advert se his wares in market towns and on conf weeks, by cracking tunes on his own whips, in such manner as to set wagoners and ostlers in ecstacies, and secure large sales of his merchandise. The fast was to his credit; but it is a melancholy instanced progressive degradation that William Wright, a See ator from New-Jersey, should connive at a scheme which is to convert whip-cracking as an advertisement of wares into whip-cracking as a bloody reality on the teeming plains of the Missouri, Platte and Yeller Stone. We trust that the Representatives of Nes Jersey will not follow the example of her Senators, bt will remember their constituents, and truly reflect their sentiments as hard working men, with neither means nor disposition to buy plantations and work them by the unpaid sweat of slaves.

At the end of the announcement of a lecture tob delivered in Rome, N. Y., by Henry Ward Beecher, the Committee of Managers insert the following reasonable

"P. S.—Will persons in the habit of using tobacco abstein from its use while there? as the ladies who fur-nished the church have justly an unwillingness to its being used for lectures, through fear of its being descerated; soiled by the juice of the weed." The trait in our people which most disgusts well-

bred strangers, and is equally repulsive to well-brei Americans, is this tobacco chewing and spitting. Apart from the fact that the use of tobacco diminishes the volume of flesh and the outline of physical beauty-lessens the weight and hardness of the very bones of the buman economy—it is one of the grossest habits that can be practiced. None of the brute creation is so filthy in his native state as the civilized man with his tobacco chewing. Artistically speaking, it seems unequivocally satirical for a statesman or moralists be holding forth on liberty or ethics, and be the slave to the nasty habit in question - It is above all disgust ing to women, and the first effort of a gentleman should be to have his manners approved of by the sex. Why should a man chew tobacco, when he would look with horror on a woman who should do so? In our hotels, in stage coaches, in railroad cars especially as we go West and South, in theaters, in courts of justice, there is a congeries of beastliness by means of tobacco spitting which would make the doubter or cynic pro-claim us the filthiest of people. It seems by the above caution that the habit must be particularly bad at Rome, and we trust that the Romans have not only observed the intimation in this particular instance, but will so completely reform their habits as to make such requests unnecessary herenfter.

We acknowledge the compliment of The Phila telphia Pennsylvanian in copying our Review of "Kane's Grinnell Expedition," without giving the usual credit and only regret that before appropriating the article, if did not correct certain obvious typographical errors-

MORE AGITATION.—A number of slaves have recently escaped from Norfolk and Portsmouth to northern States and for some time past an excitement on the subject having prevailed among the people of those cities, on Monday a meeting of citizens of Norfolk County was held at Per mouth to consider grievances from the cause alluded Resolutions were passed to the effect that, as certain sist bolders had lost their human property, and that this property had escaped in a vessel to New Bedford, Mass, that fore a Committee should be appointed to draw up a seement of the matter, and another be empowered and request of the law the same in regroup before his Excellence, the ed to lay the same in person before his Excellence, the President of the United States, and to solicit from him and action after the premises as he may deem it proper and competent for him to perform.

Transasser.- Prof. J. M. Safford, the distinguished Pro ssor of Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry in Cash land University of Lebanon, has been elected State Geologic Prof. Safford graduated with honor in Yale College, under the celebrated Prof. Silliman; was formerly professor in the celebrated Prof. Silliman; was formerly professor University of Ohio, the first institution in that State ! has filled the chair he now occupies as Professor of Golds. &c., in Cumberland University for the last six years.

More Annexation .- The last Florence Gazette contain a long article from a correspondent, in which he are that the whole of that part of Alabama north of the Te nessee River should be joined to Tennessee.

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